REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OF THE UNITED NATIONS INSTITUTE FOR TRAINING AND RESEARCH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

OFFICIAL RECORDS: FORTY-FIFTH SESSION

SUPPLEMENT No. 14 (A/45/14)

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NOTE

Symbols of United Nations documents are composed of capital letters combined with figures. Mention of such a symbol indicates a reference to a United Nations document.

[Original: English]

[24 June 1991]

CONTENTS

Chapter		Paragraphs	Page
	INTRODUCTION	1 - 6	1
I.	IMPLEMENTATION OF THE TRAINING PROGRAMME	7 - 39	3
	A. Training for international co-operation and multilateral diplomacy	8 - 21	3
	B. Training for economic and social development	22 - 39	6
II.	IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RESEARCH PROGRAMME	40 - 71	10
	A. Research on the United Nations	43 - 53	10
	B. Research on energy and natural resources	54 - 63	12
	C. Research on the future of the main developing regions of the world	64 - 71	14
III.	MATTERS CONCERNING THE FUNCTIONING OF THE INSTITUTE	72 - 84	16

Annexes

I.	List of training activities from 1 July 1988 to 30 June 1990	20
II.	A. Statistics on training for the period 1 July 1988 to 30 June 1990	24
	B. List of 45 countries having participated most in UNITAR training programmes	30
III.	Government contributions to the General Fund of UNITAR from 1980 to 1990	31
IV.	List of UNITAR publications for the period 1988-1990	43
V.	Composition of the Board of Trustees from 1988 to 1990	45

INTRODUCTION

1. The United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) became operational on 24 March 1965 when its Board of Trustees met for the first time. Following that meeting, which lasted two days, the first Executive Director of the Institute, Mr. Gabriel d'Arboussier, was appointed by the Secretary-General of the United Nations. UNITAR was thus 25 years old in 1990. For that occasion, the Institute produced a special publication entitled UNITAR: 25 years of training and research for the United Nations, 1/ which will contain information on the origin of UNITAR, as well as on the activities and achievements of the Institute over the years, including testimonies by three of the four Executive Directors that the Institute has had. The first Executive Director passed away several years ago.

2. The period under review in this report (July 1988-June 1990) is characterized by the implementation of General Assembly resolution 42/197 of 11 December 1987, by which the Assembly undertook further restructuring of the Institute. As requested in that resolution, the staffing of UNITAR was more drastically reduced and the statute of the Institute was amended to reflect the various changes that the restructuring introduced in the organization and functioning of UNITAR. In its resolution 43/201 of 20 December 1988, the Assembly authorized the Secretary-General to appoint up to nine full-time UNITAR senior fellows involved in the planning and implementation of the Institute's programmes and to grant them the status of officials of the United Nations. This measure was implemented in 1989.

3. Despite the above-mentioned drastic staff reduction, the volume of UNITAR activities continued to grow thanks to resources mobilized through special purpose grants and the dynamism of UNITAR staff members and fellows. As at 31 December 1989, expenditure under special purpose grants amounted to $2,189,710 against $1,843,009 on 31 December 1987. More special purpose grants are being mobilized in 1990. While the number of UNITAR trainees between June 1986 and June 1988 increased by 1,053, the increase was 1,779 trainees between June 1988 and June 1990, or nearly 70 per cent.

4. During the period under review, the Institute made a special effort to make its activities better known by launching, in 1989, the UNITAR Newsletter produced in-house in English and in French, two issues of which were published in May/June and November/December 1989. A third issue was published in June/July 1990 and another issue is planned for publication in November/December 1990.

5. As will be seen under chapter III devoted to problems concerning the functioning of the Institute, the financial situation of UNITAR remains a matter of deep concern as government contributions to the General Fund of the Institute (the UNITAR budget) continue to decline, thus threatening the very existence of the Institute. It was expected that the UNITAR headquarters property would be sold by mid-1990 to enable the Institute to pay its debt to the United Nations and to establish a reserve fund, which would have contributed to improving the financial situation of the Institute. Unfortunately, that property is not yet sold because of a depressed real estate market.

6. In its resolution 44/175 of 19 December 1989, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its forty-fifth session, through the Board of Trustees of UNITAR, a report on long-term issues related to the financing of the Institute. The General Assembly will thus have the opportunity to discuss the financial situation of UNITAR in considering the Secretary-General's report on the Institute.

CHAPTER I

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE TRAINING PROGRAMME

7. During the first 18 months of the period under review (July 1988-December 1989), the programme implemented by the Institute was the one approved by the Board of Trustees of UNITAR for the biennium 1988-1989. That programme took into account the provisions contained in General Assembly resolution 42/197, which stipulated that training should be the main focus of UNITAR activities. Every effort was therefore made by the Executive Director and his staff to develop training activities quantitatively and qualitatively. The programme being implemented since January 1990 is the one approved by the Board of Trustees for the biennium 1990-1991. It was prepared after consultation with Member States, especially the developing countries, as well as the executive heads of the various organizations of the United Nations system.

A. Training for international co-operation and multilateral diplomacy

8. It is worth recalling that the resources of the UNITAR General Fund (the UNITAR budget) are being used only to fund activities in the field of training in international co-operation and multilateral diplomacy benefiting all Member States. All other UNITAR training activities, whether in that field or in the field of economic and social development, have to be funded through special purpose grants. As a result, the General Fund essentially supports training courses organized for members of permanent missions in New York and at Geneva.

9. As in previous years, the Institute continued to organize orientation courses on the role, function and work of the United Nations for new members of permanent missions to the United Nations in New York and orientation courses on practices and procedures of organs and institutions of the United Nations system for new members of permanent missions to the United Nations at Geneva, workshops on the drafting of international legal instruments for members of permanent missions to the United Nations in New York and at Geneva, workshops on the structure, retrieval and use of United Nations documentation for documentalists and other members of permanent missions to the United Nations in New York and Geneva, seminars or introduction courses on international economics for non-economists designed for members of permanent missions to the United Nations in New York, and Geneva, joint UNITAR/World Bank annual seminars on international development issues for senior members of permanent missions to the United Nations in New York, seminars or workshops on the setting, issues and techniques of multilateral economic negotiations for members of permanent missions to the United Nations at Geneva, and briefing seminars for new delegates to the sessions of the General Assembly.

10. During the period under review, the Institute launched a new training course on the Security Council for new members of the Council. Initially organized in January 1989 for Government officials from Malaysia, at the request of that Government, and funded by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the course is now funded by the UNITAR General Fund and became a permanent component of the UNITAR training programme for all countries represented on the Security Council. The first such course was organized from 4 to 8 December 1989.

11. As in previous years, UNITAR continued to organize at The Hague the joint United Nations/UNITAR international law fellowship programme for government legal advisers from developing countries, in conjunction with the summer session of The Hague Academy of International Law and in co-operation with the Office of Legal Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat and the International Court of Justice. Following the programme at The Hague, a few fellows were selected to pursue a three-month internship at the legal offices of various United Nations organizations, including the United Nations Office of Legal Affairs. The programme continues to be a major component of the United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law, established under General Assembly resolution 2099 (XX) of 20 December 1965.

12. Under the same programme of assistance, the Institute conducted in November 1988 a two-week regional training and refresher course in international law for government legal advisers and young university teachers from countries of Latin America and the Caribbean. Co-sponsored by the Government of Brazil, the course took place at Brasilia and brought together 30 participants from 21 countries of the region with the aim of updating and deepening their knowledge of recent developments in international law relevant to Latin America and the Caribbean. A group of distinguished lecturers and experts from the region, as well as from other parts of the world, delivered the course curriculum, which included, during the first week, various aspects of international economic law and law of development and, during the second week, topics such as the peaceful settlement of disputes, law of the sea, international protection of human rights and diplomatic and consular law. Owing to a shortage of funds for the programme, no regional training and refresher course in international law was organized in 1989; but it is planned to hold a subregional one before the end of 1990 for countries of southern Africa.

13. During the period under review, UNITAR also continued to organize courses in international co-operation and multilateral diplomacy for other government officials of developing countries funded through special purpose grants. In addition to the course on the Security Council for Malaysian officials mentioned above, the following such courses took place:

(a) Orientation course for national officials from Côte d'Ivoire on development finance through the United Nations system. This course was held in New York and Washington D.C., from 23 January to 3 February 1989;

(b) Joint UNITAR/IIAP (Institut international d'administration publique) training course on diplomatic practices and international co-operation for French-speaking junior diplomats from developing countries. This course, which was organized from 10 April to 27 May 1989, involved 25 diplomats from 18 countries (18 diplomats from Africa, 4 from Latin America and the Caribbean and 3 from Asia). The programme encompasses an eight-week training course in basic diplomacy and international co-operation, organized as follows: three weeks of lectures and seminars on the fundamentals of diplomatic practice and techniques at the IIAP in Paris; four weeks of seminars and lectures on international co-operation and multilateral diplomacy, under the auspices of UNITAR at Geneva; and one week of briefings at Brussels on co-operation between the European Economic Community (EEC) and the African-Caribbean-Pacific (ACP) countries. Travel and living expenses are borne by the French Government, with the exception of living expenses and pedagogical costs related to Geneva, which are covered by UNDP through the country programme of each participating country, and living expenses at Brussels, covered by

EEC. Owing to insufficient funding from UNDP, the Geneva segment of the course was not organized in 1990.

14. In the second half of 1988, UNITAR assisted the Government of Kenya in the preparation of a project for the establishment of an institute of international and diplomatic studies at Nairobi. The Government has requested further assistance from UNITAR in relation to the implementation of that project, the UNITAR inputs being funded by UNDP.

15. During the period under review, the Institute prepared, in co-operation with the City University of New York and some private sector companies, a seminar on the use of modern information technology and networks in government policy-making for countries of the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN). This seminar jointly funded by UNDP and Digital Corporation and supported in kind by IBM, AT & T, University Microfilm International, and Dialog Information Services, Inc. will be held at Singapore in September 1990.

16. As a result of its involvement in the design and launching in 1985 of the UNITAR training programme in human rights promotion and reporting requested by the United Nations Centre for Human Rights, the Institute has also been preparing, during the period under review, a manual on human rights reporting, in co-operation with the Centre. The work on the Manual, which was completed before the end of 1990, was undertaken thanks to a Special Purpose Grant received by the Institute from the Ford Foundation, which also funded UNITAR training activities in human rights promotion and reporting since 1985.

17. During the year 1989 and at the specific request of the Secretary-General of the United Nations, UNITAR designed training programmes for peace-making and peace-keeping. The testing and implementation of these programmes need special purpose grants that have not yet been raised.

18. In preparing the 1990-1991 work programme of the Institute, which the Board of Trustees approved at its twenty-eighth session in April 1990, the Executive Director, at the request of the Board, included in that work programme training projects that were planned for 1988-1989, but for the implementation of which the required special purpose grants could not be mobilized. Those projects include seminars for developing countries on development diplomacy and its requirements, the contribution of diplomacy to the promotion of security at the national, regional and international levels, and the use of informatics in international co-operation and multilateral diplomacy. The Institute also designed in 1989 such other new training projects as training in the use of electronic information systems and office automation technologies for members of permanent missions to the United Nations, and briefing seminars for new members of the Fifth Committee of the General Assembly, which will be implemented in 1990.

19. In addition to training courses for the benefit of members of permanent missions to the United Nations and other government officials, the Institute also organized for the very first time, from 16 October to 17 November 1989, a programme of lectures for 135 staff members of the United Nations Secretariat who were preparing promotion examinations. Lectures were held daily for one hour and a half during lunch time. A similar programme is being conducted in 1990.

20. At the request of the Department of Technical Co-operation for Development of the United Nations Secretariat, the Institute also organized in 1989 a briefing on the United Nations system for a 14-member delegation from the secretariat of the League of Arab States.

21. UNITAR continued its co-operation with Occidental College of Los Angeles, California, United States of America, in the implementation of the Occidental College United Nations programme launched two years earlier. Sponsored and funded by the Occidental College, the programme offers two advanced courses: one on political economy of international organizations, the other on the political economy of international institutions. In 1988 they were attended by 14 participants and in 1989 by 10 participants. By arrangement with the Office of Human Resources Management of the Secretariat, these courses were also made available, free of charge, to four United Nations staff members in 1989.

B. Training for economic and social development

22. In 1986, the Executive Director entrusted the UNITAR European Office, based at Geneva, with the responsibility of designing and implementing large-scale UNITAR training projects for economic and social development, as many entities within and outside the United Nations system with which UNITAR should co-operate in this field are based in Europe. For its part, the UNITAR headquarters, which has designed training projects on training in the use of informatics in development organization and management, and training in "prospective" techniques for officers of ministries of planning and other interested ministries, continued to design other projects while raising funds for the existing ones. New projects which were designed in 1989 included training in planning under conditions of uncertainty, training of trainers in port management, training in oil spill containment to be undertaken in co-operation with the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and the International Maritime Organization (IMO), two organizations with which UNITAR signed a Memorandum of Understanding in this field in the summer of 1989. Since the funding of these projects is not yet assured, only the activities undertaken by the UNITAR Geneva Office will be reviewed in the present section of the report, since special purpose grants were mobilized for their funding.

23. Three major programmes were developed by the UNITAR Geneva Office in the field of training for economic and social development: the UNEP/UNITAR training programme on geographical information systems (GIS) in the field of management of natural resources and protection of the environment, the training programme in debt management and the UNITAR/Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator (UNDRO) training programme in disaster relief planning and management.

1. UNEP/UNITAR training programme on geographical information systems in the field of management of natural resources and protection of the environment

24. Designed by UNITAR at the request of UNEP and funded by the Government of Switzerland and by UNEP itself, the programme is in progress since 1986. The core programme takes place at Geneva and Lausanne. The trainees follow a six-month programme in the basics of environmental monitoring and hands-on training in computer science, statistics, digital cartography, remote sensing, image processing and GIS at the Federal Polytechnic School of Lausanne. Under the supervision of

instructors provided by the Geneva-based Global Resource Information Database (GRID) established by UNEP, the trainees work on the establishment of national data sets applying to a concrete project in their countries. The immediate purpose of the programme is thus to train a number of specialists from developing countries in the technology of GIS so as to give them access to computerized ecological data and to make their expertise available to the authorities in charge of the management of natural resources and the protection of the environment in their countries.

Programmes conducted at Lausanne and Geneva

25. During the period under review, three programmes were conducted at Lausanne and Geneva: October 1988 to mid-April 1989, February to July 1989 and October 1989 to April 1990. Each programme encompassed a six-month interregional course (training of trainers) for five participants. In 1989, one of the training programmes was devoted to a specific thematic training, the specific theme being the management and protection of marine environment and coastal areas.

26. Simultaneously, a decentralization of the training programme was organized as described below:

(a) Training programme at Nairobi (31 July-27 October 1989)

27. In 1988, IBM Corporation made a donation to the UNEP/GRID project which included 15 computers (IBM PS/2) for distribution in Africa. UNEP and UNITAR decided to link the distribution of these systems to a global approach, including identification of a host agency, training of staff and in-country project assistance. Initially planned to be a joint effort with the World Bank and UNDP, the project finally had to be conducted by UNEP, UNITAR and the Nairobi-based Regional Centre for Services in Surveying, Mapping and Remote Sensing. A special request was submitted to the Swiss Government for this pilot project. Nine scientists from three countries (Ghana, Lesotho and Uganda) were identified by UNEP and UNITAR and a training curriculum was established.

28. Two other training programmes, one for spring 1990 (two trainees per country from five French-speaking African countries) and the other for autumn 1990 (same arrangements for five English-speaking African countries) have been designed to take place at Nairobi.

(b) Workshop on the Geographical Information System (Accra, 27 to 29 November)

29. As a follow-up to the UNITAR/UNEP training programme organized in Switzerland, and in order to establish a network of national and regional GRID nodes around the work, UNEP and UNITAR have decided to organize a series of workshops to sensitize scientists and decision makers from developing countries to the possible use and applications of the GIS technology. The first of such workshops was held at Accra from 27 to 29 November 1989, hosted by the Environmental Protection Council of Ghana. The workshop was for the benefit of English-speaking countries of West Africa in general and for the benefit of Ghana in particular.

30. The workshop was very successful in meeting its objectives, namely, to be a forum that would present GIS and remote-sensing tools to Ghanaians and some scientists and decision makers from other English-speaking countries of West Africa; to present the training and follow-up co-operation between UNEP/UNITAR and the Environmental Protection Council and to present the capabilities of that Council within Ghana to provide these services.

31. Other similar workshops have been prepared. The first one will take place in 1990 in a French-speaking African country.

(c) Preparation of programmes for Asia and Latin America

32. In fulfilment of the objectives of the project on the Mountain Environment and Natural Resources Information System (MENRIS) funded through the Asian Development Bank (ADB), the International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD) requested UNITAR to co-operate in providing training to ICIMOD scientists and analysts and to managers of natural resources from ICIMOD-participating countries that are involved in planning for development and protection of the environment in mountain ecosystems through the use of remote sensing and GIS. As a result, a 16-week-long training programme started at Bangkok in May 1990 under UNITAR and UNEP auspices for the benefit of 12 scientists from ICIMOD headquarters and from two ICIMOD participating countries (China and Nepal).

33. UNITAR and the UNEP Regional Office for Latin America, based in Mexico, have been negotiating to hold in Latin America and the Caribbean similar regional or subregional courses and workshops.

34. All these training programmes are financially supported by the Swiss Directorate for Development Co-operation. Some funds have also been received in 1989 from the Greenland Home Rule (Denmark).

2. UNITAR training programme in debt management

35. The design of the programme was finalized in 1988 following the meeting of high-level experts organized at Geneva in 1987 by UNITAR, in co-operation with the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD). With the financial support of the Swiss Government, the implementation of the programme started by establishing an operational support unit within the UNITAR European Office at Geneva, which is expected to facilitate the exchange of information on problems of debt management.

36. In 1989, negotiations took place with the East African Development Bank (EADB). An agreement was reached on "cost-sharing" funding of a programme in the three member countries (Kenya, the United Republic of Tanzania and Uganda), with local costs being covered by EADB and international costs being borne by UNITAR. An agreement was also reached on the launching of two relevant seminars during the first weeks of 1990: an awareness seminar for senior officers from the United Republic of Tanzania (Dar-es-Salaam, 14 and 15 January 1990) and Uganda (Kampala, 17 to 20 January 1990), and a training seminar on legal aspects of debt management, Nairobi, 19 February to 2 March 1990. These seminars were held successfully.

3. UNITAR/UNDRO training programme in disaster relief planning and management

37. In 1989, UNITAR completed the preparation of a training programme in disaster relief planning and management for African countries, in co-operation with UNDRO. Africa is indeed the developing region the most in need of such a training programme. In a first phase, the implementation of the programme concentrates on Sahelian countries. The main lines of such a programme were identified during a

high-level expert meeting organized by UNITAR and held at Geneva from 12 to 14 September 1989. The Institute has prepared a programme in two parts: the first is aimed at sensitizing senior decision makers, and making an inventory of national relief services to bring out the need in those services; the second is aimed at training managers of relief services.

38. The agreed programme encompasses the establishment in the UNITAR European Office of a training support unit and the launching of three types of training activities: the two mentioned in the preceding paragraph and a third concerning training in planning under conditions of uncertainty.

39. The programme has been submitted to potential donors. Its implementation is expected to start in 1990. It is planned to concentrate the second phase of the programme on southern African countries and other drought-stricken African countries.

CHAPTER II

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RESEARCH PROGRAMME

40. According to its statute, UNITAR is to undertake "research and study related to the functions and objectives of the United Nations", with a view to enhancing the effectiveness of the Organization. During the period under review, the research that was carried out was on: (a) the United Nations; (b) energy and natural resources; and (c) the future of the main developing regions of the world. In addition, some training-related research was undertaken, especially by the UNITAR Geneva Office.

41. Research activities encompassed the publication of books, monographs and pamphlets, as well as the organization of research seminars and conferences.

42. In keeping with General Asembly resolution 42/197, all the research activities undertaken by the Institute during the period under review were funded through special purpose grants. A number of full-time senior fellows appointed by the Secretary-General of the United Nations were also involved in research activities.

A. Research on the United Nations

43. During the period under review, the following research projects on the United Nations were carried out:

The economic and social history of the United Nations

44. The project on economic and social history of the United Nations is meant to draw lessons from the manner in which the United Nations has handled economic and social issues over the years. Conducted under the leadership of a full-time senior fellow appointed by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, the project on economic and social history of the United Nations produced its first book entitled The United Nations and International Business, 2/ which was commercially published at the beginning of 1990. The research benefited from a special purpose grant received from the Government of Japan. Work is now in progress on the history of the preparation and implementation of the various United Nations development decades and international development strategies. In preparation for the General Assembly discussions on the launching of the Fourth United Nations Development Decade, a brief evaluation of the previous development decades and international development strategies was also undertaken by the Institute and its results brought to the attention of the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation.

Research on the future of the United Nations

45. An international round table on the future of the United Nations in an interdependent world was organized by UNITAR from 5 to 9 September 1988 in Moscow, in co-operation with the United Nations Association of the Soviet Union. Some 100 politicians, diplomats, university professors, directors of research institutes, heads of non-governmental organizations, journalists and international civil servants participated in that round table. As Chairman of the round table, the

Executive Director of UNITAR published, on 6 October 1988, a Chairman's report that was distributed to all Governments through their missions to the United Nations in New York. At the end of 1989, UNITAR published commercially a book containing the background documents that were prepared for the round table, as well as the Chairman's report and statements made at the opening of the round table.

46. The Board of Trustees of the Institute has approved, at its twenty-eighth session held in April 1990, the organization by UNITAR, in 1991, of another international round table on the theme: "The United Nations in the 1990s: challenges and opportunites". The Executive Director of UNITAR is exploring the possibility of holding the second international round table in the Soviet Union, using the Institute's roubles account.

Problems of international civil service

47. Following the publication, in 1986, of a UNITAR study on the International Civil Service Commission, the Institute launched another study focusing on problems encountered in the international civil service. The study will present the results of all the work undertaken by UNITAR on the subject. A full-time senior fellow appointed by the Secretary-General and attached to the UNITAR European Office at Geneva is responsible for the project, the outcome of which will be published in 1991.

The changing role of the United Nations in the context of the current transformations of the international system

48. In 1989, the Executive-Director signed a special purpose grant agreement involving the co-operation of UNITAR with the Council on Foreign Relations, based in New York, in undertaking jointly a project entitled "The changing role of the United Nations in the context of the current transformation of the international system". The project is being conducted by a UNITAR senior special fellow who has been a member and visiting fellow of the Council on Foreign Relations. It is expected to last until 1991.

A new approach to arms control and disarmament: international accountability for national defence policies

49. A UNITAR full-time senior fellow appointed by the Secretary-General of the United Nations is responsible for the project, initially funded by the MacArthur Foundation, which started in 1989. It is expected that the project will be completed in 1991.

Influence of the Charter of the United Nations on the constitutions of Member States

50. In 1989 and in relation to the preparations for Namibia's independence, UNITAR launched a project on the influence of the Charter of the United Nations on the constitutions of Member States, the purpose of which was to investigate the extent to which the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights have influenced national constitutions adopted after the Second World War. The preliminary findings and conclusions of that research project were communicated to the Secretary-General of the United Nations for use, as appropriate, in Namibia. The project is expected to be completed in 1991.

Lessons to be drawn from the United Nations approach to the energy crisis of the 1970s

51. The project presently being carried out by a UNITAR full-time senior fellow appointed by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, has made great progress not only in gathering required statistical data but also in analysing energy demands in more than 100 countries. Two more years of work seem to be needed before the project comes to completion.

Study on United Nations-related research in European institutions

52. The UNITAR European Office completed in 1989 a study that will lead to the publication of a practical directory on current research projects, in European institutions, related to the United Nations system, its institutional structure and activities. Some 337 research projects either completed within the last three years or currently in progress in more than 140 institutions existing in 26 European countries have been identified. The directory is now being printed and should be available before the end of 1990.

Study on the United Nations system at Geneva

53. The importance of Geneva as a major centre of United Nations-related multilateral diplomacy, as well as the number and diversity of institutions with which that diplomacy is concerned, prompted UNITAR to prepare a comprehensive and practice-oriented document on the workings of the United Nations system at Geneva. The document is a collection of background information that could be used by members of permanent missions as a source of reference of direct and practical relevance to the performance of their duties. It will appear as a guide. The gathering, compilation and cross-checking of all contributions to the guide ended in December 1989. The manuscript is now at the last stage of editing and is planned to be published before the end of 1990. Funding for the study came from the Swiss Federal Department for Foreign Affairs and from the Protocol Services of the State of Geneva. The guide is entitled "The United Nations systems at Geneva, scope and practices of multilateral diplomacy and co-operation".

B. Research on energy and natural resources

54. UNITAR research activities on energy and natural resources are carried out by two centres: the UNITAR/UNDP Centre for Heavy Crude and Tar Sands, based in New York, and the UNITAR/UNDP Centre on Small Energy Resources, based in Rome, Italy.

Activities of the UNITAR/UNDP Centre for Heavy Crude and Tar Sands

55. During the period under review, the UNITAR/UNDP Centre for Heavy Crude and Tar Sands organized very successfully the Fourth International Conference on Heavy Crude and Tar Sands, which took place from 7 to 12 August 1988 at Edmonton in the Province of Alberta in Canada. The conference was attended by 666 experts from 37 developed and developing countries, representing all parts of the world. Some 240 technical papers were examined during the Conference, the proceedings of which were published commercially in 1989. The proceedings of the Third International Conference on Heavy Crude and Tar Sands, held in 1986 at Long Beach, California, were also published during the period under review.

56. In 1989, a new Director and a new Deputy-Director were appointed to the Centre. Two independent consultants undertook the evaluation of the Centre at the request of the Administrator of UNDP and the Executive Director of UNITAR, who are the co-managers of the Centre. The evaluators recommended, inter alia, that the co-managers seek new ways for the private sector and the United Nations system to participate more fully in the Centre's activities. As a result, the Advisory Board of the Centre, which includes representatives of oil companies and of the United Nations system is being given more responsibilities in the functioning of the Centre.

57. The Centre started, in 1989, the preparation of the holding of the Fifth International Conference on Heavy Crude and Tar Sands, which will take place at Caracas, Venezuela, from 17 to 22 February 1991. The theme of the Conference - transfer of technology to developing countries - is in line with one of the recommendations made by the Centre's evaluators.

58. During the period under review, the Centre continued to publish its quarterly newsletter, The Heavy Oiler. A number of innovations were introduced into that newsletter, including resorting to guest editorials featuring specialists from government, industry and the academic community reporting on current events and their influence on the future developments of heavy crude and tar sands.

Activities of the UNITAR/UNDP Centre on Small Energy Resources

59. During the period under review, the UNITAR/UNDP Centre on Small Energy Resources undertook a number of interesting activities, but had to reduce somewhat the volume of those activities, owing to financial constraints in recent months.

60. In close co-operation with the Massachusetts Photovoltaic Center and the University of Lowell and with the financial support of UNDP, the United States Department of Energy and the private photovoltaic industry, the Institute organized at Boston, Massachusetts, from 11 to 13 July 1988, a photovoltaic promotional meeting for Latin America and the Caribbean attended by 20 senior decision makers and system design engineers from the following 14 countries: Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama, Suriname, and Turks and Caicos Islands. The workshop focused on the application of photovoltaic systems for meeting the essential power needs for rural communities. It enabled the participants from those 14 Latin American and Caribbean countries, inter alia, to establish useful contacts with representatives of the leading United States photovoltaic industries.

61. In 1989, the Centre was evaluated by an independent expert who concluded that it deserved to be given more financial resources to achieve its objectives. The main purpose of the Centre is to collect, digest and disseminate information to developing countries on reliable energy technologies for the development and rational use of locally available energy resources, especially to meet the needs of rural populations in those countries. That is particularly important in relation to the environmental consequences of deforestation resulting from an excessive use of fuelwood as a major source of energy in many developing countries.

62. The Centre faced serious difficulties in its funding in 1989 and 1990 and had to scale down its planned activities. As a result, in 1989 it published only one issue (instead of four) of its newsletter, which is a key instrument in its efforts of dissemination of technical information. That issue was devoted to energy

conservation. However, three other issues were prepared and are now being published: one issue on hydropower, another one on project proposals and project fundings, and a third issue again on energy conservation.

63. The Centre continued its research programme activities in the fields of geothermal energy and photovoltaic energy, working on several handbooks, as well as in the fields of energy conservation, biomass, rural power generation and small energy resources for rural areas of Africa.

C. Research on the future of the main developing regions of the world

64. Since the organization by UNITAR in September 1986 at Caracas, Venezuela, of an International Conference on the Future of Latin America, research has been undertaken by the Institute on strategies for the future of that region through a network of research specialists and institutions available in the various countries of the region.

65. During the period under review, the project on the future of Latin America and the Caribbean undertook the following activities:

Argentina

66. A round table on Argentina by the year 2000 was held on 16 December 1988 at Buenos Aires, organized by UNITAR and FLACSO (Buenos Aires). The purpose was to analyse the current global crisis of the country and scenarios for future action. A total of nine papers were published in a book entitled Argentina Towards the Year 2000: Challenges and Options, printed by Editorial Nueva Sociedad in August 1989 and distributed in the region.

Bolivia

67. After several meetings held in 1988, organized by ILDIS La Paz (Friedrich Ebert Foundation) with UNITAR participation, a book containing 11 papers was published in August 1989. A meeting for the presentation of the book was held in September 1989 at La Paz.

Mexico

68. In close co-operation with the Universidad Nacional Autónoma UNAM, Colegio de Mexico and CIDE, a seminar on Mexico by the year 2000 was held in Mexico City from 20 to 23 February 1989. The purpose was to initiate a dialogue among social scientists on the perspectives of the country in the areas of democratic development, economic and social prospects, environment, population, etc. A total of 14 papers were discussed by 62 experts. A book entitled Mexico by the year 2000 was published jointly by UNITAR, Editorial Nueva Sociedad (Friedrich Ebert Foundation) and the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), and distributed in the region.

Uruguay

69. In co-operation with FESUR (Friedrich Ebert Foundation in Uruguay), UNITAR organized a seminar entitled "Uruguay towards the year 2000: perspectives, problems and proposals", held from 21 to 22 April 1989, at Piriapolis, Uruguay. The purpose of the meeting was to discuss 12 studies prepared under the FESUR project "Uruguay 2000", and one study submitted by UNITAR on prospective analysis in Latin America. The meeting was attended by 32 experts, including representatives from the private sector, the media, academic centres, as well as government officials. A book containing eight of these studies was prepared and is being published.

70. It should also be noted that in 1989, the project initiated activities of interest to Central America. A seminar on Central America by the year 2000 was jointly organized by UNITAR and FLACSO (Department of Latin American Social Science Studies) and was sponsored by UNFPA, the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) and the Latin American Demographic Centre (CELADE). The seminar took place in Guatemala City, from 7 to 10 November 1989, with the participation of representatives of Belize, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama. A total of 90 experts participated in that meeting at which 14 papers were discussed. They were incorporated in a book, entitled Central America by the Year 2000: Challenges and Opinions, which was produced and distributed in the region. The meeting discussed an integrated approach to the development of the region, including the population dimension, environmental aspects, in addition to other economic and social variables. Its preparation, as well as its organization, were financed thanks to a contribution made by UNFPA.

71. The Director of the project, who is a full-time UNITAR senior fellow appointed by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, resigned at the end of June 1990, having been given political responsibilities by his Government. In view of the fact that the project was relatively inexpensive because its director was available to UNITAR at nominal cost, this recent development may jeopardize the future of the project unless significant resources are mobilized through special purpose grants for its continuation.

CHAPTER III

MATTERS CONCERNING THE FUNCTIONING OF THE INSTITUTE

72. During the period under review, the main problem concerning the functioning of the Institute remained the critical financial situation caused by declining support of Member States to the Institute's General Fund (the UNITAR budget). Whereas for the 1988 UNITAR budget government contributions in convertible currencies amounted to $US 851,013, the 1989 pledged contributions totalled only $US 708,203 and, as at 30 June 1990, the pledged contributions for 1990 amounted to merely $US 344,645, or half the contributions of last year. It is hoped, however, that voluntary contributions from Governments to the General Fund of UNITAR may be stabilized at last year's level by the end of 1990. Since the annual financial requirement is twice as much, this leaves a serious financial shortfall that has to be met through other means.

73. The above-mentioned situation is contrary to the situation of extrabudgetary resources (or special purpose grants) of the Institute. During the period under review, special purpose grants amounted to $US 3,163,188 in 1988, to $US 2,992,590 in 1989 and have already reached $US 2,750,328 as at 31 May 1990. It is estimated that in 1990, the amount of special purpose grants will significantly exceed the level of last year.

74. The dilemma in which UNITAR finds itself is that, on the one hand, the General Fund is to finance the general administrative infrastructure of the Institute, as well as the training programme benefiting all Governments - training for international co-operation and multilateral diplomacy and, on the other hand, special purpose grants are essentially reserved for training and research activities benefiting developing countries, especially those activities in the field of socio-economic development. The Institute needs a reasonable General Fund budget to be able to continue its activities benefiting all Governments. Despite their volume, special purpose grant resources alone cannot guarantee the continuing existence of UNITAR.

75. The consequences of this dilemma are manifold. An illustration of the problem is contained in paragraphs 44 and 45 of the report of the Board of Auditors to the General Assembly on the accounts of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research for the financial period ending 31 December 1989. 3/ The Board of Auditors noted that the staff of UNITAR has been reduced by 79 per cent from 1981 to the present level. The administrative basis has suffered from constant reductions, and programme support in the areas of management, programme co-ordination, external relations and inter-agency collaboration are found to deserve strengthening.

76. It is worth recalling that the deterioration of General Fund resources led the General Assembly at its forty-second session to further restructure the Institute and to agree to the sale of the Institute's headquarters building with a view to setting up a reserve fund of which only the interest "shall be applied to the annual budgetary appropriations of the Institute" (General Assembly resolution 42/197). In its resolution 44/175 of 19 December 1989, the General Assembly reiterated its concern over the lack of a sufficiently broad base of donor countries supporting UNITAR, urged the Secretary-General to proceed rapidly with the sale of the UNITAR building and requested him to submit to the Assembly, at its

forty-fifth session, through the Board of Trustees of the Institute, a report on the longer-term issues related to the financing of the Institute. The UNITAR Board of Trustees decided at its April 1990 regular session to discuss these long-term financing issues, including the problem of support to the General Fund by Member States, at a special session to be held from 10 to 12 September 1990 in New York.

77. Owing to legal complications in the acquisition of the land on which the UNITAR headquarters building is located, that transaction was only completed on 22 September 1989. On 25 September 1989, a note was sent by the Office of General Services of the United Nations Secretariat to all permanent missions, inviting their expressions of interest in purchasing the UNITAR property. Eleven Member States responded to the invitation and expressed their interest to bid for the property. These missions were then provided with the bidding documents and the closing date for the receipt of bids was 31 January 1990. This first phase of the selling process unfortunately produced no result, none of the Governments having submitted a bid. Consequently, the Secretariat proceeded with the next phase recommended by the Committee on the UNITAR headquarters building, namely, to open bids to the general public. The United Nations Financial Rules and Regulations require that the sale be organized through competitive bidding, i.e., invitation of bids by advertisement on as wide a basis as possible. Three New York-based newspapers were used for that purpose. At the same time, a note verbale was sent to all permanent missions to the United Nations in New York, drawing their attention to the advertisements and requesting that they bring them to the attention of interested parties in their home countries. The public opening of bids took place on 19 June 1990. Four bids were received, but were rejected by the United Nations, as they were deemed to be too low for the assessed value of the property. In his report on UNITAR to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session, the Secretary-General of the United Nations provided additional information available on developments concerning the sale of the property (see A/45/634).

78. It is also worth mentioning that, in keeping with General Assembly resolutions 43/201 and 44/175, the Executive Director's budgetary proposals to be considered by the Board of Trustees of UNITAR have been sent to the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions in 1989 and in 1990 for its review and comments prior to their consideration and adoption by the Board of Trustees of the Institute.

79. The Executive Director is pleased to report that, as from 30 January 1990, UNITAR has been given the status of an executing agency of UNDP. This measure had been recommended by the United Nations Board of Auditors in recent years in order to eliminate the partial pre-financing by the Institute of UNDP-funded projects executed by UNITAR and was authorized by the General Assembly in its resolution 44/175.

80. One problem that has plagued the Institute during the period of its restructuring, namely, the existence of staff litigations by former UNITAR holders of "Letters of Award", has now been brought to its conclusion. As may be recalled, the Institute issued these legally imperfect "Letters of Award" until 1982. Several former holders of such "Letters" claimed pension benefits which had been denied to them. The United Nations Administrative Tribunal confirmed their claims and ordered UNITAR to make the contested payments to the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund (UNJSPF).

81. Another group of litigations related to implementation of promotions issued by the previous Executive Director of UNITAR on the eve of his retirement, without the concurrence of the Institute's Appointment and Promotion Board, which led to the subsequent suspension of those promotions by the current Executive Director pending confirmation of their legality. Upon that confirmation, the Institute had to implement those promotions retroactively. The Executive Director is happy to report that no further claims are pending.

82. The year 1989 was a crucial one for the improvement of UNITAR activities in the field of publications. Thanks to a staff on loan from the United Nations, the Institute was successful in improving the handling of its publications. Furthermore, as already mentioned in paragraph 4, with the approval of the Board of Trustees, the Institute launched in 1989 the UNITAR Newsletter, published in-house. Its issues have been published so far in English and French and were distributed to all permanent missions to the United Nations in New York and Geneva and to all the organizations of the United Nations system, as well as to intergovernmental organizations, non-governmental organizations and research and training institutions. They were also sent to Directors of United Nations information centres and to all UNDP resident representatives for distribution to Governments and institutions of their host countries. The mailing list consists at present of 8,000 recipients. The newsletter has been received very positively. For the year 1990, the first issue of the UNITAR Newsletter was published in June/July. The second issue will be replaced by a special publication in September entitled UNITAR: 25 years of training and research for the United Nations, 1/ and the third issue is planned for November/December.

83. Several books were published under the auspices of the Institute during the period under review. An updated list of UNITAR publications relating to this period is contained in annex IV to the present report. UNITAR publications are sold in increasing numbers, thanks to the Institute's own marketing efforts and to a new agreement with the Department of Conference Services of the United Nations.

84. In the light of this brief account of the activities carried out by UNITAR since July 1988, it is obvious that, despite the drastic reduction of the staff funded through its budget, the Institute still has an institutional capacity to design and implement a meaningful programme of interest to the United Nations and its Member States. The programme of training approved by the Board of Trustees for the years 1988-1989 has been well received by beneficiary Governments and the programme for the biennium 1990-1991 was prepared in close consultation with them and special purpose grants supporting the programme are increasing every year. In 1990, the Mayor of the city of Atlanta and the Governor of the state of Georgia in the United States of America have invited the Institute to establish in Atlanta a modern state-of-the-art UNITAR Training Centre for International Co-operation and Socio-Economic Development, without any strings attached to the offer and at no cost to the Institute, since the functioning and activities of that Centre would be funded through an Endowment Fund to be set up with the co-operation of the private sector. That offer will be examined by the Board of Trustees of UNITAR at its September 1990 special session. If accepted, the offer will strengthen the Institute's capacity of action. In view of the foregoing, all that is now needed is to guarantee to the Institute an appropriate level of financial resources for its budget to eliminate the uncertainty that impedes the planning and implementation of long-term programme activities.

Notes

1/ UNITAR: Sales No. E.90.III.K.DS/9.

2/ UNITAR: Sales No. E.89.III.K.ST/28.

3/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 5D (A/45/5/Add.4), sect. II.

ANNEX I

List of training activities from 1 July 1988 to 30 June 1990

A. Training for international co-operation and multilateral diplomacy

1. Workshop on the drafting and negotiating of international legal instruments for members of permanent missions to the United Nations (New York, 27 June-2 July 1988).

2. Joint United Nations/UNITAR international law fellowship programme for government legal advisers from developing countries (The Hague, 4 July-12 August 1988, and other locations, 15 August-4 November 1988).

3. Briefing seminar for new delegates to the forty-third session of the General Assembly (New York, 15 and 16 September 1988).

4. Seminar on international economics for non-economists for members of permanent missions to the United Nations (Geneva, 2 October-15 November 1988).

5. Seminar on the setting, issues and techniques of multilateral economic negotiations for members of permanent missions to the United Nations (Geneva, 31 October-4 November 1988).

6. Regional training and refresher course in international law for government legal advisers and university teachers from Latin America and the Caribbean (Brasilia, 21 November-1 December 1988).

7. Workshop on the structure, retrieval and use of United Nations documentation for members of permanent missions to the United Nations (New York, 5 to 9 December 1988).

8. Study visits to international organizations (the International Labour Organisation and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees) (19 and 20 December 1988).

9. Training course on the Security Council for government officials from Malaysia (New York, 16-20 January 1989).

10. Introductory course on international economics for members of permanent missions to the United Nations (New York, 18 to 31 January 1989).

11. Orientation course for national officials from Côte d'Ivoire on development finance through the United Nations system (New York/Washington, 23 January-3 February 1989).

12. Orientation course for new members of permanent missions to the United Nations (New York, 27 February-3 March 1989).

13. Orientation course for new members of permanent missions to the United Nations (Geneva, 20 to 22 March 1989).

14. International economics for non-economists designed for members of permanent missions to the United Nations (in French) (Geneva, 3 to 7 April 1989).

15. Joint UNITAR/World Bank seminar on international development issues for senior members of permanent missions to the United Nations (New York/Washington, 10 to 21 April 1989).

16. Seminar on the structure and functioning of the principal organs of the United Nations for members of permanent missions to the United Nations (Geneva, 25 to 28 April 1989).

17. Joint UNITAR/IIAP (Institut international d'administration publique) training course on diplomatic practices and international co-operation for junior diplomats from French-speaking developing countries (Paris/Geneva/Brussels, 10 April to 27 May 1989).

18. International law programme/International law seminar (Geneva, 12 June to 1 July 1989).

19. Joint United Nations/UNITAR international law fellowship programme for government legal advisers from developing countries (The Hague, 3 July to 11 August 1989).

20. International economics for non-economists designed for members of permanent missions to the United Nations (in English) (Geneva, 4 to 8 September 1989).

21. Workshop on the drafting and negotiation of international legal instruments for members of permanent missions to the United Nations (New York, 5 to 8 September 1989).

22. Briefing for new delegates to the forty-fourth session of the General Assembly (New York, 14 to 15 September 1989).

23. Workshop on the structure, retrieval and use of United Nations documentation (Geneva, 23 to 25 October 1989).

24. Workshop on international economic negotiations for senior members of permanent missions to the United Nations (Geneva, 30 October to 3 November 1989).

25. Training course on practices and procedures of United Nations bodies based in Geneva for members of permanent missions to the United Nations (Geneva, 27 October to 1 December 1989).

26. Seminar on international economics for non-economists (Geneva, 6 to 10 November 1989).

27. Training course on the Security Council for members of the Council (New York, 4 to 8 December 1989).

28. Workshop on the structure, retrieval and use of United Nations documentation for members of permanent missions to the United Nations (in English) (New York, 11 to 15 December 1989).

29. Workshop on the structure, retrieval and use of United Nations documentation for members of permanent missions to the United Nations (in French) (New York, 12 to 16 February 1990).

30. Orientation course for new members of permanent missions to the United Nations (New York, 26 February to 2 March 1990).

31. Fundamental concepts in international economics for members of permanent missions to the United Nations (New York, 5 to 16 March 1990).

32. Joint UNITAR/Economic Development Institute-World Bank seminar on international development issues for senior members of permanent missions to the United Nations (New York, 9 to 23 March 1990).

33. Study day UNITAR/UNCTAD/CERDI on the analytical basis of the Paris Conference on the Least Developed Countries (Geneva, 23 March 1990).

34. Introduction to international economics for diplomats (Geneva, 7 to 10 May 1990).

35. Hi-tech symposium on computer-communication systems in the 1990s (New York, 30 and 31 May 1990).

36. Workshop on the structure, retrieval and use of United Nations documentation for members of permanent missions to the United Nations (in English) (New York, 4 to 8 June 1990).

37. Workshop on the negotiation of international legal instruments for members of permanent missions to the United Nations (New York, 5 to 8 June 1990).

38. International law seminar (Geneva, 4 to 22 June 1990).

B. Training for economic and social development

1. Preparatory phase of the joint UNITAR/UNCTAD training programme for debt managers of sub-Saharan African countries and other least developed countries (Geneva, September-December 1988).

2. Joint UNITAR/United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) training courses in geographical information system (GIS) in the field of environment for government officials from developing countries (Geneva/Lausanne, October 1988-April 1989 and February 1989-July 1989).

3. Preparatory phase of the joint UNITAR/UNDRO training programme for disaster relief managers (Geneva and selected countries of sub-Saharan Africa, November-December 1988).

4. Joint UNITAR/UNEP training programme in geographical information system for managers of natural resources and the environment from developing countries (Geneva/Lausanne, 3 January to 1 May 1989).

5. Joint UNITAR/UNEP training programme in geographical information system for managers of natural resources and the environment from developing countries (Geneva/Lausanne, 15 February to 31 July 1989).

6. Regional pilot programme in geographical information system for managers of natural resources and the environment from the African region (Nairobi, 1 August to 30 October 1989).

7. High-level expert meeting on the development of a training programme in the field of disaster preparedness and disaster relief (Geneva, 12 to 14 September 1989).

8. EPC/UNET/UNITAR workshop on geographical information system (Accra, 27 to 29 November 1989).

9. Joint UNITAR/UNEP training programme in geographical information system for managers of natural resources and the environment from developing countries (Geneva/Lausanne, 30 October 1989 to 28 April 1990).

10. National awareness seminar for senior officers on external debt management (Dar-es-Salaam, 14 to 17 January 1990).

11. National awareness seminar for senior officers on external debt management (Kampala, 17 to 20 January 1990).

12. Seminar on legal aspects of debt management for lawyers from the member States of the East African Development Bank (Nairobi, 19 February to 2 March 1990).

13. Training programme in geographical information system for scientists from ICIMOD and the Indu-Kuksh region (Bangkok, 30 April to 4 August 1990).

14. Training programme in geographical information system for scientists from French-speaking African countries (Nairobi, 4 June-31 August 1990).

ANNEX II

A. Statistics on training for the period 1 July 1988 to 30 June 1990

	Status on 30/6/88	Trained since	Out of New York	Out of Geneva	Total on 30/6/90
Afghanistan	43	5	4	1	48
Albania	7	-	-	-	7
Algeria	50	13	5	8	63
Angola	11	6	6	-	17
Antigua and Barbuda	5	3	2	1	8
Argentina	97	11	5	6	108
Australia	40	2	1	1	42
Austria	51	3	3	-	54
Bahamas	46	14	14	-	60
Bahrain	90	7	5	2	97
Bangladesh	61	4	2	2	65
Barbados	62	6	6	-	68
Belgium	44	10	8	2	54
Belize	4	4	2	2	8
Benin	65	5	3	5	70
Bhutan	77	6	2	4	83
Bolivia	44	5	3	2	49
Botswana	45	3	3	-	48
Brazil	53	16	14	2	69
British Virgin Islands	1	-	-	-	1
Brunei Darussalam	13	9	9	-	22
Bulgaria	64	8	6	2	72
Burkina Faso	20	23	14	9	43
Burundi	52	6	4	2	58
Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic	4	2	2	-	6
Cambodia	59	2	-	2	61
Cameroon	59	5	4	1	64
Canada	101	8	5	3	109
Cape Verde	25	3	2	1	28
Central African Republic	63	3	1	2	66
Chad	51	4	1	3	55
Chile	81	16	7	9	97

	Status on 30/6/88	Trained since	Out of New York	Out of Geneva	Total on 30/6/90
China	102	50	13	37	152
Colombia	66	20	15	5	86
Comoros	19	2	1	1	21
Congo	26	3	3	-	29
Cook Islands	3	-	-	-	3
Costa Rica	45	1	-	1	46
Côte d'Ivoire	63	29	17	12	92
Cuba	68	11	8	3	79
Cyprus	29	3	2	1	32
Czechoslovakia	33	7	2	5	40
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	28	4	-	4	32
Democratic Yemen a/	49	11	11	-	60
Denmark	27	4	1	3	31
Djibouti	17	9	7	2	26
Dominica	16	2	2	-	18
Dominican Republic	57	2	1	1	59
Ecuador	69	7	5	2	76
Egypt	173	8	4	4	181
El Salvador	33	5	3	2	38
Equatorial Guinea	14	-	-	-	14
Ethiopia	70	7	1	6	77
Fiji	35	10	10	-	45
Finland	72	9	6	3	81
France	137	23	2	21	160
Gabon	84	11	8	3	95
Gambia	20	4	1	3	24
German Democratic Republic	96	12	7	5	108
Germany, Federal Republic of	165	22	15	7	187
Ghana	89	51	5	46	140
Greece	34	3	2	1	37
Grenada	16	1	1	-	17
Guatemala	40	14	5	9	54
Guinea	108	4	4	-	112
Guinea-Bissau	21	8	6	2	29

	Status on 30/6/88	Trained since	Out of New York	Out of Geneva	Total on 30/6/90
Guyana	45	2	2	-	47
Haiti	137	6	3	3	143
Holy See	51	4	2	2	55
Honduras	68	5	2	3	73
Hong Kong	1	-	-	-	1
Hungary	29	8	-	8	37
Iceland	10	1	1	-	11
India	82	13	4	9	95
Indonesia	163	18	12	6	181
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	72	15	7	8	87
Iraq	123	3	2	1	126
Ireland	34	3	3	-	37
Israel	51	7	6	1	58
Italy	35	9	7	2	44
Jamaica	88	4	4	-	92
Japan	47	1	1	-	48
Jordan	69	10	7	3	79
Kenya	77	21	3	18	98
Kuwait	117	25	24	1	142
Lao People's Democratic Republic	32	-	-	-	32
Lebanon	35	6	1	5	41
Lesotho	32	6	3	3	38
Liberia	64	4	1	3	68
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	122	1	1	-	123
Luxembourg	7	-	-	-	7
Madagascar	58	15	8	7	73
Malawi	51	5	5	-	56
Malaysia	88	17	13	4	105
Maldives	17	3	3	-	20
Mali	56	16	7	9	72
Malta	46	2	1	1	48
Mauritania	42	4	3	1	46
Mauritius	28	7	6	1	35
Mexico	157	10	9	1	167

	Status on 30/6/88	Trained since	Out of New York	Out of Geneva	Total on 30/6/90
Monaco	6	-	-	-	6
Mongolia	58	14	4	10	72
Montserrat	1	-	-	-	1
Morocco	81	7	4	3	88
Mozambique	39	5	2	3	44
Myanmar	75	5	2	3	80
Nepal	55	16	5	11	71
Netherlands	58	3	3	-	61
Netherlands Antilles	2	-	-	-	2
New Zealand	64	3	3	-	67
Nicaragua	62	6	2	4	68
Niger	45	8	2	6	53
Nigeria	200	20	13	7	220
Norway	28	2	2	-	30
Oman	94	3	-	3	97
Pakistan	92	8	6	2	100
Panama	61	6	2	4	67
Papua New Guinea	43	3	3	-	46
Paraguay	30	6	6	-	36
Peru	90	8	4	4	98
Philippines	132	12	7	5	144
Poland	61	9	9	-	70
Portugal	44	3	3	-	47
Qatar	77	1	-	1	78
Republic of Korea	80	12	10	2	92
Romania	48	9	9	-	57
Rwanda	71	6	6	-	77
Saint Kitts and Nevis	13	3	3	-	16
Saint Lucia	19	1	1	-	20
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	13	-	-	-	13
Samoa	20	2	-	2	22
San Marino	6	-	-	-	6
Sao Tome and Principe	15	3	3	-	18
Saudi Arabia	119	1	1	-	120

	Status on 30/6/88	Trained since	Out of New York	Out of Geneva	Total on 30/6/90
Senegal	54	15	7	8	69
Seychelles	16	2	2	-	18
Sierra Leone	53	3	2	1	56
Singapore	94	-	-	-	94
Solomon Islands	9	3	3	-	12
Somalia	45	4	2	2	49
South Africa	3	3	3	-	6
Spain	21	2	-	2	23
Sri Lanka	55	11	4	7	66
Sudan	127	16	11	5	143
Suriname	102	1	1	-	103
Swaziland	63	4	4	-	67
Sweden	95	9	6	3	104
Switzerland	92	12	5	7	104
Syrian Arab Republic	57	5	-	5	62
Thailand	132	11	8	3	143
Togo	53	3	3	-	56
Tonga	4	-	-	-	4
Trinidad and Tobago	83	11	6	5	94
Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands (Micronesia)	2	-	-	-	2
Tunisia	84	20	7	13	104
Turkey	90	13	11	2	103
Tuvalu	1	-	-	-	1
Uganda	66	46	2	44	112
Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic	11	3	3	-	14
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	146	12	8	4	158
United Arab Emirates	36	2	2	-	38
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	97	11	4	7	108
United Republic of Tanzania	83	51	3	48	134
United States of America	177	21	8	13	198
Uruguay	45	7	5	2	52
Vanuatu	5	3	3	-	8

	Status on 30/6/88	Trained since	Out of New York	Out of Geneva	Total on 30/6/90
Venezuela	191	2	1	1	193
Viet Nam	75	17	9	8	92
Yemen a/	83	7	4	3	90
Yugoslavia	56	11	4	7	67
Zaire	127	17	7	10	144
Zambia	63	1	1	-	64
Zimbabwe	24	6	1	5	30
Observer organizations	77	28	14	14	105
United Nations system	270	363	344	19	633
Other international organizations	106	5	-	5	111
Academic institutions	290	10	10	-	300
TOTAL	10 811	1 776	1 095	681	12 587

a/ On 22 May 1990, the Yemen Arab Republic and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen merged to form a single sovereign State called "the Republic of Yemen".

B. List of 45 countries having participated most in UNITAR training programmes

(1966 through 30 June 1990)

1.	Nigeria	(220)
2.	United States of America	(198)
3.	Venezuela	(193)
4.	Germany, Federal Republic of	(187)
5.	Egypt	(181)
6.	Indonesia	(181)
7.	Mexico	(167)
8.	France	(160)
9.	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	(158)
10.	China	(152)
11.	Philippines	(144)
12.	Zaire	(144)
13.	Haiti	(143)
14.	Sudan	(143)
15.	Thailand	(143)
16.	Kuwait	(142)
17.	Ghana	(140)
18.	United Republic of Tanzania	(134)
19.	Iraq	(126)
20.	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	(123)
21.	Saudi Arabia	(120)
22.	Guinea	(112)
23.	Uganda	(112)
24.	Canada	(109)
25.	Argentina	(108)
26.	German Democratic Republic	(108)
27.	United Kingdom and Great Britain and Northern Ireland	(108)
28.	Malaysia	(105)
29.	Sweden	(104)
30.	Switzerland	(104)
31.	Tunisia	(104)
32.	Suriname	(103)
33.	Turkey	(103)
34.	Pakistan	(100)
35.	Kenya	(98)
36.	Peru	(98)
37.	Oman	(97)
38.	Gabon	(95)
39.	India	(95)
40.	Singapore	(94)
41.	Trinidad and Tobago	(94)
42.	Côte d'Ivoire	(92)
43.	Jamaica	(92)
44.	Republic of Korea	(92)
45.	Viet Nam	(92)

Western Europe and others:	7
Eastern Europe and China:	3
	10
Asia:	14
Africa:	13
Latin America and the Caribbean:	8
	35

ANNEX III

Government contributions to the General Fund of UNITAR
from 1980 to 1990

(United States dollars as at 31 July 1990)

	1980	1981	1982	1983
Afghanistan	0	0	0	0
Albania	0	0	0	0
Algeria	10 000	10 000	10 000	5 000
Angola	0	0	0	0
Antigua and Barbuda	0	0	0	0
Argentina	15 000	13 628	16 373	15 000
Australia	38 476	39 535	39 645	40 566
Austria	30 718	10 000	10 000	28 249
Bahamas	0	500	500	500
Bahrain	0	0	0	0
Bangladesh	0	0	0	0
Barbados	0	0	0	500
Belgium	140 474	103 093	0	154 352
Belize	0	0	0	0
Benin	0	0	0	0
Bhutan	0	0	0	0
Bolivia	0	0	0	0
Botswana	0	0	0	0
Brazil	0	0	0	0
Brunei Darussalam	0	0	0	0
Bulgaria	0	0	0	0
Burkina Faso	0	0	0	0
Burma	0	0	0	0
Burundi	0	0	0	0
Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic	0	0	0	0
Cameroon	0	0	0	7 702
Canada	25 000	114 407	76 271	71 847
Cape Verde	0	0	0	0
Central African Republic	0	0	0	0
Chad	0	0	0	0
Chile	3 000	5 000	5 000	0
China	0	46 666	(23 121)	0
Colombia	0	0	0	0
Comoros	0	0	0	0
Congo	0	0	0	0
Costa Rica	0	0	0	0
Côte d'Ivoire	23 810	17 452	0	50 552
Cuba	0	0	0	0
Cyprus	0	0	500	0
Czechoslovakia	0	0	0	0
Democratic Kampuchea	0	0	0	0
Democratic Yemen a/	1 150	0	0	0
Denmark	51 378	50 000	40 971	39 106
Djibouti	0	0	0	0
Dominica	0	0	0	0
Dominican Republic	0	0	0	0

	1984	1985	1986	1987
Afghanistan	1 000	0	0	0
Albania	0	0	0	0
Algeria	5 000	10 000	0	10 000
Angola	0	0	0	0
Antigua and Barbuda	0	0	0	0
Argentina	20 000	0	40 000	0
Australia	0	0	0	0
Austria	27 322	23 256	28 249	35 211
Bahamas	1 000	1 000	1 000	1 500
Bahrain	0	0	0	0
Bangladesh	0	2 000	0	0
Barbados	250	250	0	0
Belgium	67 443	0	0	0
Belize	0	0	0	0
Benin	0	0	0	0
Bhutan	0	0	0	0
Bolivia	0	0	0	0
Botswana	500	0	0	0
Brazil	0	0	0	0
Brunei Darussalam	0	0	0	0
Bulgaria	0	0	0	0
Burkina Faso	0	0	0	0
Burma	0	0	0	0
Burundi	2 233	0	1 471	0
Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic	0	0	0	0
Cameroon	9 346	21 277	30 368	36 474
Canada	73 171	65 694	0	44 776
Cape Verde	0	0	0	0
Central African Republic	0	0	0	0
Chad	0	0	0	0
Chile	8 000	5 000	5 000	5 000
China	20 000	20 000	20 000	10 000
Colombia	0	0	0	0
Comoros	0	0	0	0
Congo	10 000	5 000	0	0
Costa Rica	0	0	0	0
Côte d'Ivoire	0	8 568	22 000	32 787
Cuba	0	3 000	0	0
Cyprus	0	0	500	0
Czechoslovakia	0	0	0	0
Democratic Kampuchea	0	0	0	0
Democratic Yemen a/	1 265	1 400	140	0
Denmark	42 553	40 909	54 878	0
Djibouti	0	0	0	0
Dominica	0	0	0	0
Dominican Republic	0	0	0	0

	1988	1989	1990	Total
Afghanistan	0	0	0	1 000
Albania	0	0	0	0
Algeria	0	0	0	60 000
Angola	0	0	0	0
Antigua and Barbuda	0	0	0	0
Argentina	40 000	20 000	0	180 001
Australia	0	0	0	158 222
Austria	0	0	0	193 005
Bahamas	0	0	0	6 000
Bahrain	0	0	0	0
Bangladesh	0	0	0	2 000
Barbados	0	0	0	1 000
Belgium	0	0	0	465 362
Belize	0	0	0	0
Benin	0	0	0	0
Bhutan	0	0	0	0
Bolivia	0	0	0	0
Botswana	0	0	0	500
Brazil	0	0	0	0
Brunei Darussalam	0	0	0	0
Bulgaria	0	0	0	0
Burkina Faso	500	0	0	500
Burma	0	0	0	0
Burundi	0	1 257	6 250	11 211
Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic	0	0	0	0
Cameroon	0	44 369	0	149 536
Canada	0	0	0	471 166
Cape Verde	0	0	0	0
Central African Republic	0	1 534	0	1 534
Chad	0	0	0	0
Chile	5 000	5 000	5 000	51 000
China	0	0	0	93 545
Colombia	0	0	0	0
Comoros	0	0	0	0
Congo	0	0	0	15 000
Costa Rica	0	0	0	0
Côte d'Ivoire	22 000	0	0	177 169
Cuba	0	0	0	3 000
Cyprus	0	0	0	1,000
Czechoslovakia	0	0	0	0
Democratic Kampuchea	0	0	0	0
Democratic Yemen a/	0	0	0	3 955
Denmark	0	0	0	319 795
Djibouti	0	0	0	0
Dominica	0	0	0	0
Dominican Republic	0	0	0	0

	1980	1981	1982	1983
Egypt	0	0	2 100	12 600
El Salvador	0	0	0	0
Equatorial Guinea	0	0	0	0
Ethiopia	0	0	0	0
Fiji	0	0	0	0
Finland	43 812	39 171	44 444	36 364
France	50 000	46 703	35 971	34 965
Gabon	0	0	0	0
Gambia	0	0	0	0
German Democratic Republic	0	0	0	0
Germany, Federal Republic of	307 693	153 005	176 180	177 165
Ghana	1 818	1 818	0	8 204
Greece	3 500	4 000	5 000	5 000
Grenada	0	0	0	0
Guatemala	0	0	0	0
Guinea	0	0	0	0
Guinea-Bissau	0	0	0	0
Guyana	392	333	0	667
Haiti	0	0	0	0
Holy See	0	0	0	0
Honduras	0	0	0	0
Hungary	0	3 385	(3 385)	0
Iceland	0	0	0	0
India	20 000	20 000	20 000	20 000
Indonesia	3 000	4 000	4 000	4 000
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	0	0	0	0
Iraq	0	0	15 000	0
Ireland	10 425	17 402	5 514	10 755
Israel	0	3 000	3 000	3 000
Italy	37 724	42 200	33 997	34 602
Jamaica	0	0	0	0
Japan	60 000	60 000	60 000	60 000
Jordan	0	0	0	0
Kenya	0	0	0	0
Kiribati	0	0	0	0
Kuwait	0	30 000	20 000	20 000
Lao People's Democratic Republic	0	0	0	0
Lebanon	0	0	0	0
Lesotho	0	0	0	0
Liberia	0	0	0	0
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	40 000	40 000	0	0
Liechtenstein	0	0	0	0
Luxembourg	0	0	2 091	2 115
Madagascar	0	0	0	0

	1984	1985	1986	1987
Egypt	5 000	6 000	6 000	6 000
El Salvador	0	0	0	0
Equatorial Guinea	0	0	0	0
Ethiopia	0	0	0	0
Fiji	0	0	0	0
Finland	35 398	72 993	110 092	122 449
France	67 848	25 728	39 216	45 662
Gabon	0	0	59 701	0
Gambia	0	0	0	0
German Democratic Republic	0	0	0	0
Germany, Federal Republic of	192 308	192 307	0	0
Ghana	0	0	0	0
Greece	5 000	5 000	5 000	5 000
Grenada	0	0	0	0
Guatemala	0	0	0	0
Guinea	0	1 000	0	0
Guinea-Bissau	0	0	0	0
Guyana	0	0	267	0
Haiti	0	0	0	0
Holy See	0	0	0	0
Honduras	0	0	0	0
Hungary	4 538	(4 538)	0	0
Iceland	0	0	0	0
India	25 000	25 000	25 000	25 000
Indonesia	4 000	14 000	0	4 000
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	0	10 000	10 000	0
Iraq	0	0	0	0
Ireland	12 518	11 213	16 308	13 410
Israel	3 000	4 000	4 000	4 000
Italy	62 893	52 632	75 802	122 302
Jamaica	2 000	2 000	2 000	2 000
Japan	100 000	100 000	100 000	100 000
Jordan	0	0	0	0
Kenya	1 185	0	982	991
Kiribati	0	0	0	0
Kuwait	20 000	20 000	20 000	20 000
Lao People's Democratic Republic	0	0	0	0
Lebanon	0	0	0	0
Lesotho	0	0	0	0
Liberia	0	0	0	0
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	28 750	50 000	0	50 000
Liechtenstein	0	0	0	0
Luxembourg	1 878	1 639	2 549	3 333
Madagascar	0	0	0	0

	1988	1989	1990	Total
Egypt	0	0	0	37 700
El Salvador	0	0	0	0
Equatorial Guinea	0	0	0	0
Ethiopia	0	0	0	0
Fiji	0	0	0	0
Finland	110 612	0	0	615 335
France	117 613	68 259	62 500	594 465
Gabon	0	0	0	59 701
Gambia	0	0	0	0
German Democratic Republic	0	0	0	0
Germany, Federal Republic of	0	0	0	1 198 658
Ghana	0	5 000	0	16 840
Greece	5 000	5 000	5 000	52 500
Grenada	0	0	0	0
Guatemala	0	0	0	0
Guinea	0	0	0	1 000
Guinea-Bissau	0	0	0	0
Guyana	0	0	0	1 659
Haiti	0	0	0	0
Holy See	0	0	0	0
Honduras	0	0	0	0
Hungary	0	0	0	0
Iceland	0	0	0	0
India	25 000	20 000	20 000	245 000
Indonesia	4 000	4 000	4 000	49 000
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	0	0	0	20 000
Iraq	0	0	0	15 000
Ireland	0	0	0	97 545
Israel	0	0	0	24 000
Italy	163 265	155 642	0	781 059
Jamaica	2 000	2 015	1 858	13 873
Japan	100 000	100 000	0	840 000
Jordan	0	0	0	0
Kenya	0	0	1 488	4 646
Kiribati	0	0	0	0
Kuwait	20 000	20 000	20 000	210 000
Lao People's Democratic Republic	0	0	0	0
Lebanon	0	0	0	0
Lesotho	0	0	0	0
Liberia	0	0	0	0
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	20 000	20 000	0	248 750
Liechtenstein	0	0	0	0
Luxembourg	4 035	0	0	17 640
Madagascar	0	0	0	0

	1980	1981	1982	1983
Malawi	0	0	0	1 298
Malaysia	0	0	0	0
Maldives	0	0	0	0
Mali	0	1 561	0	0
Morocco	0	0	0	0
Mozambique	0	0	0	0
Nepal	0	0	0	0
Netherlands	51 566	43 103	55 545	0
New Zealand	6 804	5 992	5 375	4 588
Nicaragua	0	0	0	0
Niger	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	14 000	0	0	0
Norway	81 120	92 593	84 832	69 444
Oman	0	10 000	10 000	10 000
Pakistan	4 000	0	14 000	10 000
Panama	0	0	0	0
Papua New Guinea	0	0	0	0
Paraguay	0	0	0	0
Peru	0	0	0	0
Philippines	10 000	10 000	0	10 000
Poland	0	0	0	0
Portugal	0	0	0	0
Qatar	0	10 000	20 000	10 000
Republic of Korea	0	0	2 000	0
Romania	0	0	0	0
Rwanda	0	0	0	0
Saint Lucia	0	0	0	0
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	0	0	0	0
Samoa	0	0	0	0
Sao Tome and Principe	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	10 000	10 000	10 000	20 000
Senegal	0	0	0	0
Seychelles	0	0	0	0
Sierra Leone	0	0	0	0
Singapore	0	0	0	0
Solomon Islands	0	0	0	0
Somalia	0	0	0	0
South Africa	0	0	0	0
Spain	0	50 000	(50 000)	25 000
Sri Lanka	0	0	0	0
Sudan	0	0	0	0
Suriname	0	0	0	0
Swaziland	0	0	0	0
Sweden	153 937	151 251	127 447	101 351
Switzerland	104 257	86 957	75 226	73 636

	1984	1985	1986	1987
Malawi	1 123	1 007	1 688	872
Malaysia	0	0	0	0
Maldives	0	0	0	0
Mali	0	500	0	0
Morocco	0	0	0	0
Mozambique	0	0	0	0
Nepal	0	0	0	1 000
Netherlands	45 225	43 453	0	0
New Zealand	4 650	4 253	0	0
Nicaragua	0	0	0	0
Niger	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	12 469	13 055	20 969	20 000
Norway	136 054	112 994	132 450	0
Oman	10 000	10 000	10 000	0
Pakistan	10 000	10 000	15 000	15 000
Panama	0	0	0	0
Papua New Guinea	0	0	0	0
Paraguay	0	0	0	0
Peru	0	0	0	0
Philippines	10 000	1 000	10 000	5 000
Poland	0	0	0	0
Portugal	0	0	0	0
Qatar	0	10 000	0	0
Republic of Korea	0	10 000	9 333	9 333
Romania	0	0	0	0
Rwanda	0	0	1 000	1 000
Saint Lucia	0	0	0	1 000
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	0	0	0	0
Samoa	0	0	0	0
Sao Tome and Principe	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	72 834	50 000	100 000	0
Senegal	0	0	3 000	3 000
Seychelles	0	0	0	0
Sierra Leone	0	0	0	1 500
Singapore	0	0	0	0
Solomon Islands	0	0	0	0
Somalia	0	0	0	0
South Africa	0	0	0	0
Spain	100 000	23 542	32 258	0
Sri Lanka	0	0	0	0
Sudan	0	0	0	0
Suriname	0	0	0	500
Swaziland	0	0	0	0
Sweden	96 154	91 429	114 745	0
Switzerland	76 056	64 800	97 561	107 143

	1988	1989	1990	Total
Malawi	806	0	0	6 794
Malaysia	0	0	0	0
Maldives	0	0	0	0
Mali	0	0	0	2 061
Morocco	0	0	0	0
Mozambique	0	0	0	0
Nepal	0	0	0	1 000
Netherlands	0	0	0	238 892
New Zealand	0	0	0	31 662
Nicaragua	0	0	0	0
Niger	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	20 000	58 000	60 000	218 493
Norway	0	0	0	709 487
Oman	0	0	3 000	63 000
Pakistan	15 000	15 000	15 000	123 000
Panama	0	0	0	0
Papua New Guinea	0	0	0	0
Paraguay	0	0	0	0
Peru	0	0	0	0
Philippines	7 500	2 000	2 000	67 500
Poland	0	0	0	0
Portugal	0	0	0	0
Qatar	0	0	0	50 000
Republic of Korea	9 333	10 000	10 000	59 999
Romania	0	0	0	0
Rwanda	1 000	15 000	0	18 000
Saint Lucia	1 000	0	0	2 000
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	1 000	0	1 500	2 500
Samoa	0	0	0	0
Sao Tome and Principe	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	272 834
Senegal	3 000	0	0	9 000
Seychelles	0	0	0	0
Sierra Leone	0	0	0	1 500
Singapore	0	0	0	0
Solomon Islands	0	0	0	0
Somalia	505	0	0	505
South Africa	0	0	0	0
Spain	0	0	0	180 800
Sri Lanka	0	0	0	0
Sudan	0	0	0	0
Suriname	0	0	0	500
Swaziland	0	847	722	1 569
Sweden	0	0	0	836 314
Switzerland	125 874	106 685	109 756	1 027 951

	1980	1981	1982	1983
Syrian Arab Republic	0	0	10 470	0
Thailand	0	0	0	0
Togo	0	0	0	0
Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic	0	0	0	0
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	40 000	40 000	40 000	40 000
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	0	0	0	0
United Republic of Tanzania	6 024	6 024	7 273	12 552
United States of America	500 000	500 000	422 000	422 000
Uruguay	0	0	0	0
Vanuatu	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	30 000	30 000	30 000	30 000
Viet Nam	0	0	0	0
Yemen Arab Republic a/	1 150	0	0	0
Yugoslavia	5 000	5 000	0	10 000
Zaire	0	0	0	40 000
Zambia	0	0	0	0
Zimbabwe	0	0	0	0
Totals	1 938 828	2 057 000	1 471 485	1 762 452

	1984	1985	1986	1987
Syrian Arab Republic	0	0	0	0
Thailand	0	0	0	0
Togo	0	0	1 504	0
Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic	0	0	0	0
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	40 000	0	0	0
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	0	0	0	0
United Republic of Tanzania	(1 346)	3 405	3 582	2 449
United States of America	422 000	422 000	0	0
Uruguay	0	0	1 000	0
Vanuatu	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	29 947	17 200	19 347	10 000
Viet Nam	0	0	0	0
Yemen Arab Republic a/	0	1 400	0	0
Yugoslavia	5 000	5 000	5 000	5 000
Zaire	1 000	0	1 000	1 000
Zambia	5 970	0	0	0
Zimbabwe	0	0	0	0
Totals	1 945 302	1 698 870	1 270 406	888 648

	1988	1989	1990	Total
Syrian Arab Republic	0	0	0	10 470
Thailand	0	0	0	0
Togo	0	2 921	0	4 425
Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic	0	0	0	0
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	0	0	7 320	207 320
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	0	0	0	0
United Republic of Tanzania	1 806	1 048	1 207	44 024
United States of America	0	0	0	2 688 000
Uruguay	1 000	1 000	1 000	4 000
Vanuatu	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	10 000	10 000	0	216 494
Viet Nam	0	0	0	0
Yemen Arab Republic a/	0	2 000	2 000	6 550
Yugoslavia	5 000	5 000	5 000	55 000
Zaire	1 000	1 000	2 000	47 000
Zambia	0	0	0	5 970
Zimbabwe	0	0	0	0
Totals	851 014	708 203	326 645	14 942 853

a/ On 22 May 1990, the Yemen Arab Republic and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen merged to form a single sovereign State called "the Republic of Yemen".

ANNEX IV

List of UNITAR publications for the period 1988-1990

Publications on multilateral diplomacy and international co-operation

Johan Kaufmann, Conference Diplomacy, vol. I, 1988.
Johan Kaufmann, Conference Diplomacy, vol. II, Effective Negotiation: Case Studies in Diplomacy, 1989.
E. M. Chossudovsky, "East-West" Diplomacy for Environment in the United Nations, 1989.
Ludovik Dembiski, The Modern Law of Diplomacy, External Missions of States and International Organizations, 1988.
The United Nations System at Geneva - Scope and Practices of Multilateral Diplomacy and Co-operation, 1990. a/

Publications on the United Nations

M. S. Finger, American Ambassadors at the United Nations (history of the United States Mission to the United Nations), 1990. a/
The Future Role of the United Nations in an Interdependent World, 1989.
International Administration: Law and management practices in international organizations, 1990.
Maurice Bertrand, The Third Generation World Organization, 1989.
Sidney Dell, The United Nations and International Business, 1990.
C. V. Narasimhan, The United Nations: An Inside View, 1988.
United Nations Related Studies in Europe, 1990. a/
Shabtai Rosenne and Terry D. Gill, The World Court: What It Is and How It Works, 1990.

Publications on peace and security issues

Victor Umbricht, Multilateral Mediation: Principles and Practices, 1989.

Publications on economic and social development

Dr. Sandro Calvani and others, The Challenge of African Disasters, 1990. a/
Gonzalo Martnir and others, Chile Hacia El Año 2000, 1988.
Gonzalo Martnir and others, Costa Rica Hacia El Año 2000, 1988.
Mary H. Dickson, Mario Fanelli and Giulio Moreno, Geothermal Country Profiles Africa, Asia and Latin America, 1988.
Heavy Crude and Tar Sands: Proceedings of the Third International Conference, 1988.
Heavy Crude and Tar Sands: Proceedings of the Fourth International Conference, 1989.
Gonzalo Martnir and others, La Integración Latinoamericana en la Encrucijada, 1990. a/
Photovoltaic Resources: Applications, Utilization and Assessment, Guidebook for Policy Planners, 1990. a/
The Role of Economic Integration in the Economic and Social Development of Latin American Countries, 1989.

The Role of the State Sector in the Social and Economic Development of African Countries, 1988

Small Geothermal Resources, Special issue of Geothermics, International Journal of Geothermal Research and its Applications, vol. 17, No. 1 and No. 2/3, 1988.

Asher Shadmon, Stone in Brazil, 1989.

Manuals and handbooks

B. Sen, A Diplomat's Handbook of International Law and Practice, 1988.

Daniel Frei and Diander Ruloff, Diplomats Handbook of Foreign Policy Analysis, 1989.

M. Hamalengwa, C. Hinterman and E. V. O. Dankwa, International Law of Human Rights in Africa: Basic Documents and Annotated Bibliography, 1988.

Training of External Debt Managers in Sub-Saharan African Countries, 198[illegible].

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a/ Under publication.

ANNEX V

Composition of the Board of Trustees from 1988 to 1990

A. Composition of the Board of Trustees in 1988

Mr. S. Shah Nawaz, Chairman,
Permanent Representative to the United Nations (Pakistan)

Mr. Missoum Sbih, Vice-Chairman,
Ambassador, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Algeria)

Mr. Andrés Aguilar,
Permanent Representative to the United Nations (Venezuela)

Mr. Rafeeuddin Ahmed,
Under-Secretary-General,
Department of International Economic and Social Affairs (United Nations Secretariat)

Mr. D. H. N. Alleyne,
Permanent Representative to the United Nations (Trinidad and Tobago)

Mr. Lawrence S. Eagleburger,
Former Under-Secretary of State for Political Affairs (United States of America)

Mr. J. Isawa Elaigwu,
Professor of Political Science
University of Jos (Nigeria)

Mr. Amara Essy
Permanent Representative to the United Nations (Côte d'Ivoire)

Mr. Alexander Fedorovich Fesenko,
Director,
Research Institute of Economic and Technical Co-operation with Foreign Countries (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics)

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Director-General,
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Litho in United Nations, New York

17041—June 1991—4,050